IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The process for preparing the toner of the present invention may be any of conventionally known methods such as a kneading-pulverization method, an emulsion phase-inversion method and polymerization method, and the kneading-pulverizing method is preferable from the viewpoint of easily preparing the toner. For instance, in a case of a pulverized toner prepared by kneading and pulverization method, the method includes the step of homogeneously mixing a resin binder, a colorant, and the like in a mixer such as a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER, thereafter melt-kneading with a closed kneader, a single-screw or twin-screw extruder or the like, cooling, pulverizing and classifying the product. The volume-average particle size of the toner is preferably from 3 to 15 μm, more preferably from 7 to 12 μm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) of the toner is 0.01 or less, preferably from 0.001 to 0.01, more preferably from 0.002 to 0.006, from the viewpoint of the printed image quality, especially the background fogging, which is affected by the dispersibility of the charcoal powder in the toner. The dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) of the toner shows a ratio of capacitance to conductance, which is used as an index for the degree of dispersion of the internal additive in the toner. Specifically, it can be determined that the smaller the value of tan δ, the higher the degree of dispersion of the internal additive. The tan δ of the toner can be adjusted by changing the kinds, the amounts and the pre-mixing time of the raw materials, various conditions in the kneading step, and the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The volume-based median particle size (D50) and the coefficient of variation (CV) [standard deviation/D50 x 100] are determined with a ~~Coulter counter~~ COULTER COUNTER "Coulter Multisizer II" according to the following methods.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fifty parts by weight of Resin A, 50 parts by weight of Resin B, and 12 parts by weight of a charcoal powder as shown in Table 1, 2 parts by weight of a charge control agent "BONTRON N-01" (commercially available from Orient Chemical Co., Ltd.), 0.2 parts by weight of a charge control agent "Copy Charge PSY" (commercially available from Clariant (Japan) K.K.), 1 part by weight of a polypropylene wax "Viscol 660P" (commercially available from SANYO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) and 1.5 parts by weight of "Carnauba Wax C1" (commercially available from K.K. Kato Yoko) were pre-mixed with a ~~Henschel Mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER. Thereafter, the mixture was melt-kneaded with a twin-screw kneader, cooled, pulverized and classified, to give a powder having a volume-average particle size of 10 μm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

To 100 parts by weight of the resulting powder, 0.3 parts by weight of a hydrophobic silica "HVK 2150" (commercially available from Clariant (Japan) K.K.) were mixed and

adhered with a ~~Henschel Mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER, to give a toner. The dielectric loss tangent (tan δ) of each toner is shown in Table 1.